No. 15,446.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1902-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

# ON THE TRAIN

The President Departed From Usual Custom,

SPEECH AT NASHUA

GREETED BY THOUSANDS ALONG HIS ROUTE.

"Bill" Sewall, His Former Guide, Ac-

companies Him From Bangor to Ellsworth.

NASHUA, N. H., August 28.-For the first time since beginning his tour of New England, President Roosevelt last night slept aboard the train. He remained up until a late hour talking over old times with "Bill" Sewall, his former guide, whom he insisted

back to Bangor. In all probability the Pres-

ident will return to Maine in October for a hunting trip. Early this morning at Kittery Junction, Me., the train was boarded by Gen. Ayling of Concord, N. H., Secretary of State Edward Pearson and George H. Moses, representing Gov. Jordan of New Hampshire, who extended the President a welcome to that state as soon as the train had passed the boundary. In his anxiety to respond

to the greeting of the people of Clermont, a small station, the President, who had not finished dressing, rushed to the door of his car wrapped in an overcoat and bowed to the little gathering.

Salute at Windham Junction.

At Windham Junction the populace was astir early and as the train approached the past. station a salute was fired and a rousing cheer went up as the President appeared on the rear platform.

The train reached Nashua on time. The President and his party were escorted

to carriages and all proceeded to the city hall. At the station and along the streets and massed around the platform which had been erected in front of the city hall were thousands who cheered incessantly from the time the President's train appeared until he had begun to speak to the great as-sembly. The President occupied about ten Withdrawing minutes with his address. from the platform the President, the recep committee and those who were with the President, reached their carriages and proceeded to the Nashua Junction station. The ovation to the President was continuous and as the train drew out prolonged cheering followed it.

Another Speech at Manchester.

Hampshire State Militia, mingled with the ent as his train reached here. As many of the men on the reception committee here personally known to the President The President was escarted to a barouche and a drive through the indus-

On one of the bridges the two leading horses became unmanageable, and they had to be taken out. Another delay occurred en the procession was held up by a passing freight train. At a point opposite Mer-rimac common the President's carriage was brought to a stop, and the local camp of Spanish-American War Veterans tendered the President a salute, and their com-mander, Col. Wm. Sullivan, stepped for-ward and presented him with a bouquet of accepting them the President spoke for ten minutes. He was enthusias-tically cheered at the close of his remarks,

### SPEECH TO VETERANS.

President Addresses 3,000 People at Weirs, N. H. THE WEIRS, N. H., August 28-Fully

2.000 people joined in welcoming the President of the United States on his visit to rier, who had boarded the train at Concord, were with the President's party. The Manchester batteries signaled the arrival of the train by the first gun of a presiden-

An escort made up of two companies of the National Guard, together with a large number of civil war veterans, were drawn The column escorted the President to the Hotel Weirs, from the steps of which the President held a review. After luncheon the President was escorted to the camp ground, where the speaking took place. President Roosevelt was intro-duced to the eterans and when he could make himself heard he began his address,

### Speech to Veterans.

The President said: "Any American who has a proper sense of the relative proportion of things must realize that to the men who fought for the Union in the dark days of the civil war there is owing a greater debt of gratitude than to any others. Great were the deeds you did and vital the need of doing them. Many were the lessons taught the rest of us, both by what you accomplished in the war and by the way in which, when the war was over, you turned to the work of peace with the sam spirit which had led you to triumph on the

"During the lifetime of our republic each generation has had its allotted task. Statesnan and soldier, the man in public life and the man in private life, each has had work to do for the nation. We have moved for-ward swiftly or have stumbled and halted according as the work as a whole was wel

We have encountered many crises of importance and from time to time have been brought face to face with great problems. upon the rightful solution of which most of the nation's future welfare depended. But to you alone it was given to face with victorious valor the one crisis in which not merely the nation's wellbeing, but the na-

#### tion's life, was at stake. Solved a Vital Problem.

"To you it was given to solve the one problem which, if not solved aright, meant death for our people. All of the work of the men who founded this republic would have gone for nothing had you not done your part well. It was the statesmanship of Lincoln, the soldiership of Grant and the loyal valor of those who upheld the arms of the one and followed the sword of the other which made permanent the work of Washington, of Marshall and their compeers. It would have profited little to us or to mankind at large if the experiment of

so, upon our great industrial capacity, ur great industrial skill. We need such success and such capacity to make broad and stable the foundations of our national wellbeing. Yet there are things higher than any possible material triumph.

"We won the great trial of the civil war and came through the fiery furnace un-scathed. We sprang level to the height of our opportunity instead of sinking into the guif of ignoble failure because in the early sixties you and those like you—in the flower of youth and early manhood—had in you the stuff that knows how to prize certain ideals more than material wellbeing, more than life itself.

#### No Money Reward.

"There was no money reward for what you did. There was hardly one of you who did not during those four years receive far less than he could have earned in safety at home. But you were driven to your work by the lash of your own hearts. You were spurred on by the lift which only comes to a people of great and generous soul. You felt instinctively that there were causes far greater than anything that had to do merely with wealth or bodily wellbeing. You willing to wager all for the prize of death in righteous war.

"We are now in a time of abundance, peace, and not in time of war. But woe to us if in peace we do not have ideals as lofty as yours, and if we do not live up to them as you lived up to yours in the dark days of defeat and in the golden glory of the hour of triumph. Courage and loyalty, the stern determination to do exact justice, should accompany him to Ellsworth and the high purpose to struggle for the right and the common sense to struggle for it in practical fashion-all these qualities we must show now in our civil and social and ousiness life as you showed them when in the days of your youth and lusty strength ou marched forth an army with banners and brought back the peace that comes, not to the weakling and the craven, but to whose proud eyes tell of triumph

> "Among the greatest benefits of what you did was the fact that you have also left us the right of hearty and loyal comradeship with your gallant opponents, who, in fighting for what they conscientiously deemed be right, fought against the stars in their courses.

"We are all loyal Americans now-north south, east and west-all alike jealous of the nation's honor and welfare, proud of the nation's past, and resolute that her future shall stand even higher than her At the conclusion of his address the Pres-

#### ident returned to his train and started back Lesson of the Deed Itself.

"Besides what you actually did, besides the reunited country, the undivided nation, which we have received at your hands, we have received also the lesson of the doing of the deed. There is a great need now that we should show, if not in degree, at least in kind, the spirit that you showed. We need, in order successfully to face the difficult and complex problems of our industrial civilization, all the courage and loyalty, and all the faith and clear-sighted sanity and purpose which there are at our

"Above all, we need to learn aright and to apply the great lesson of brotherhood which you taught and practiced in the four MANCHESTER, N. H., August 28.—A ended with Appointance. In the old simple presidential salute by a battery of the New America of our forefathers—the America Hampshire State Militia, mingled with the ountry districts-there was comparative freedom from certain dangers to which the country as a whole is now necessarily ex-

The growth of great cities and of individual and corporate fortunes—the tendency n great cities to divide men into groups nd classes-naturally diminishes the realization of that essential underlying brotherhood which ought to be deep in the heart of every American. Looking into the mists of future, we see dark problems looming ore us. We can solve those problems before us. aright only if we keep constantly in mind that each must work for all and all for In other words we need to feel in

#### our being the sense of brotherhood. Had the Right Sort of Metal.

"Well, it was exactly this sense of brotherhood which all of you showed. What you wanted to know was whether he would 'stay put' in time of stress and whether his metal would ring true in the supreme hour of danger. Well, that is extaken up for the depot, where the Presi- actly what we want to know in civil life. dent boarded his special train for the 1t behooves us to realize what is essential weirs. any man. In the life-long struggle for gan or James R. Keene from his yacht or clean and honest government and for social betterment we Americans must strive onward in the same spirit unless we are false o the ideals which have made our country

"We have just brought to a conclusion a war in the far east-a war which sprang up as a sequel to our short struggle with Spain. The army, which has done its work so well in the Philippine Islands, has had a task which was small, indeed, compared with yours, but which, nevertheless, was with hardship and difficulty liarly its own. The men who after three years of painful, harassing, incredibly laporious warfare in the tropical jungles against a treacherous and savage foe, have finally brought peace and order and civil government in the Philippines, are your sons, your successors. They claim their their valor and their steadfast endurance have added new luster to that glory. They have been cruelly maligned, even by some who should have known better.

### Occasional Wrong Doing.

"In an army, in the best army, and especially in an army doing its work under such well-nigh intolerable conditions as those which confronted our troops in the Philippines, there are bound to be instances of occasional wrong doing. The temptation to retailiate for the fearful cruelties of a savage foe is very great, and now and then it has been yielded to. There have been a few, and only a few such instances in the Philippines, and punishment has been meted out with unflinching justice to the offenders. But the real marvel is that under such conditions there should have been so

wrong doing. "As time goes on and we get our proper proportion of things these instances will be forgotten, but there will remain for all time new pages on the honor roll of our nistory because of what has been done for he nation in the Philippines. Our officers and men on the march and in battle showed themselves not unworthy of you, the men of the great war. They have added to the memories of which Americans are proud, and by their labor they have brought the peaceful light of civilization into one of the world's dark places. We feel that we have a right to demand the support of all good citizens for the army in the Philippines be-cause of what it has done, and we ask it also for the civil officers of the government, with faithful toil and wisdom, are building a structure of orderly liberty or the ground made ready for them by the

oldierly courage of the troops wearing the

### NEW FOREST RESERVES.

President Creates Two Additional in State of Montana.

ter and receiver of the Helena land office have received notice that President Roosevelt has created two additional reserves in this state. One will be known as the Madithis state. One will be known as the Madison reserve, and includes a tract of many thousands of acres of timber lands located work with that wonderful organization and perfects the details. The rounded plan is some day laid before Mr. Morgan for his approval and that ends it.

Controls Financial Life of the Country.

### J. P. MORGAN AT HEAD

GAME WHICH MAY MAKE OR MAR A NATION.

He Scorns Politics as Something Beneath the Range of His Great Ability.

Special From a Staff Correspondent. NEW YORK, August 28.-In a small circumscribed area on the lower end of Manhattan Island, in a region of narrow. crowded streets above which tower skyscraping buildings, beats the financial heart of the United States. Its throbbings are felt in the remotest sections, pulsing forth the life-giving essence of trade and industry, through the great arteries of commerce, and so into the most attenuated

hannels. This area is comprehensively described in the term "Wall street." Wall street proper takes up the least portion of it. But one can stand on the top of a sky-scraper in the center of the district, and counting three blocks in every direction, take in the mightiest financial institutions of the land and the offices of men who exercise absolutely unlimited power over the finances and industries of this country.

Great banking institutions, able of their own resources to float a government, and which do, in fact, float business enterprises upon which depends the livelihood of millions of people; offices of the principal trusts, offices of railway presidents and heads of shipping and transportation com-bines, and the offices of individual capitalists are located within this area. In the center of all is the office of the chief capitalist of the land, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. It is a wonderful game that goes on daily in this little area, and the most wonderful part of this wonderful game is the system That is the keystone of the whole Everything moves like clockwork, and almost with the precision of clock-work. Every man and boy is a cog in the machinery, doing his particular, prescribed part, and no more.

one passes along the outskirts and sees something of the game, enough to impress him of its magnitude; but get inside of it and live with it as I have done for a few days, and then a better realization of the stupendousness of it all comes home. Not only that, but there comes also apprecia-tion of the delicacy of the organization of this monster machine

### News Feature of the Game.

The first essential in this great tween the captains of industry is to know what is going on among their neighbors and in the world. They do know it, and know it long before the rest of the world at large. One of the most important features of the game is the dissemination of news. In the office of every man of weight in the district is a stock ticker and a ma-chine which prints in typewriter style on a continuous sheet of paper. It is worked by electricity from a central office, which has telegraphic communication with the

Let an event of importance happen in Let an event of importance happen in London, Paris or Berlin, and as soon as the cable flashes it to this country that little machine commences to write it off simultaneously in every office in Wall street. The man of affairs hears the clicking of the machine, and glances through the glass cover to see if the news interests him. In that way come him. In that way come quotations of prices in every foreign port, the rate of exchange, the birth of an heir apparent, the death of a monarch, and rumors of war and peace. The local news of the street, of the treasury in Washington, of the ar-rival of John W. Gates or J. Pierpont Morhis special car is conveyed in like manner. The same agencies also distribute all through the business day printed handthrough the business day printed hand-bills, struck off from presses and hot from the wires, conveying information of interest to the street. These are handed about by messenger boys who dart through the crowds and stand not upon the order of their going.

The first thing your captain of industry

wants is to know what is happening; the next is to act accordingly, and, if possible, act before the other fellow does.

This Wall street is the epitome of the spirit of centralization of the times. It represents combination, organization systems. resents combination, organization, systematization and-monopoly.

#### What the Bankers Could Do. The banking houses in this little area

could in twenty-four hours tie up the cotton crop of the southern states this fall and prevent its movement just as effectually as if the bales were chained to the ginning houses; they could drive every merchant in the Mississippi valley into bankruptcy; they could squeeze the money market until every small crossroads general store in the middle west felt it. It will not answer to say that they will not do this: the fact that they can do it is the essential

The railroad owners whose offices are in this little area could meet at luncheon and fix a rate for the transportation of corn which would cause the farmers of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri to burn it for fuel, as they did in populist times out west. You say they will not desire to do this. True; but the point is they can do it.

Just as the finance and industry of the country center in Wall street, so does the interest in Wall street center in Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's office. If anything big is going to happen in Wall street Mr. Morgan's office will know it. If anything big is suspected of having happened you must go to Mr. Morgan's office to assertion.

go to Mr. Morgan's office to ascertain all its details. As Wall street is the material representation of organization and combination, he is their personification. With him combination and organization form the passion of life. Money, it is said, is secondary. It is the game that fascinates him and makes life a joy; the lust of conquest, the delight of overcoming obstacles and vanquishing difficulties. Moreover, he believes in the system. The system wins, there is no doubt of that. He is the head of more vast industrial schemes than any other man in the world. When he lays down his head in the world. When he lays down his hand in this game it will tax the financial resources of all New York to prevent a crash that would

#### bring widespread disaster. Morgan Takes Life Easy.

Yet, with all of his responsibilities and cares, he does not work hard. His organizations do the work. He formulates an idea and his associates and assistants carry it into effect. He calls in one of his partners HELENA, Mont., August 28.-The regis- and says: "I want to consolidate these three

good Burgundy, good cigars and enjoys his food. He is appreciative of paintings, tapestries and old bronzes. He owns a yacht that is practically a steamship and spends a great deal of time on it. Every proposition which is presented to him must come in its crystallized form. In character and life he is the exponent of the commercial

tendency of the age.

Mr. Morgan believes that the age of centralization and combination is in its incipiency. He does not fear political interference, because he believes that finance has superseded politics and statetraft in power and influence in this country. N. O. M.

### GENERAL MILES BACK

BRIEFLY DISCUSSES HIS TRIP TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Will Be a Visit to the Army-Regrets Absence During the G. A. R. Encampment.

General Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by Mrs. Miles and his aids, Cols. Whitney and Maus, will leave Washington for the Philippine Islands next Wednesday. Two short stops will be made in the journey to San Francisco, where the party will arrive in time to sail on the transport Thomas, which leaves port on the 16th of September. Mrs. Miles may not go farther than San Francisco with the general, but may conclude to accompany him across the Pacific.

#### A Visit to the Army.

General Miles discussed his trip briefly today. He had just arrived from his eastern inspecting tour, and said that there were so many things to do in arranging his office affairs that he had not as yet outlined in detail his trip after he should reach Manila. "I regard the trip as merely a visit to the army there," he said. "It may be called an inspection tour, and I shall make it a point to visit probably every army camp in the islands, although, as I have said, this mat-ter has not yet been determined upon."

Regrets Absence During Encampment. The general expressed regret that he should not be here during the Grand Army encampment. "My spirit will be here, but the bones will be somewhere else," he remarked. "I regret this very much, as I should be delighted to be here with the comrades of '61, because it will probably be the last reunion of the army which is never to be recruited, to be held in the na-

tion's capital."
General Miles says that his visit to the Philippines will consume from thirty to sixty days. Before going he will make his annual report to the Secretary of War, and unless a special report is made on this inspection tour it will not be reported on until a year from the coming October. The transport Thomas, on which the general and his party will sait, has recently been overhauled and fitted up, making her one of the most elegant and comfortable of the army transports. It is likely that the return trip will also be made on her.

# COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Good Work of Officers of the Secret Service.

Officers Flynn, Keats, Burke and Walsh of the secret service last night arrested Sisto Incognoli and his brother, Joe Incognoli, at Port Griffith, Pa., a suburb of Wilkesbarre. The Incognotis are charged with counterfeiting silver dollars, and much of the material and machinery from which the money was made was found. Sisto Incognoli attempted to pull a weapon and was knocked down by one of the officers. Sisto Incognoli was discharged from a New York prison three months ago for counterfeiting, having served a term of two and a half years. He disappeared from the notice of the New York operatives of the secret service, but some time ago they saw his wife in the Italian section of New York and followed her to Wilkesbarre. It was soon found that she was securing the materials n New York for counterfeiting and was disposing of the counterfeit money in New York for her husband. She was not arrest ed, because she has five small children, but will be kept under surveillance.

### REPUBLICANS IN GOOD SHAPE. What Mr. Hepburn Says of the Situation.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa is in Washington for a few days and called at the Treasury Department today. He says the Iowa republicans are in good shape for a political fight, and are not divided on the tariff revision question at all.

"I have no reason to think that any of the republican nominees for Congress will be in danger in Iowa this fall," said Col. Hepburn to a Star reporter. "The democrats always have me beaten before the election is held, and I suppose they are still of that way of thinking. The democrats in Iowa are peculiar to our state. They fight, no matter what the outlook against them is. Page county, my home county, illustrates forcibly the financial condition and contentment of the people of my district and of Iowa in general. On the 1st of August the banks in the county. which has a total population of 24,000, had individual deposits in their custody of \$2,-752,000, an average of \$110 for every man, woman and child in the county. This is woman and child in the county. This is four times the per capita circulation of the United States in general, Yet the demo-crats will nominate tickets and fight along the same lines. Prosperity has never been greater. The democrats in my district have placed in nomination Mr. Davis of Fremont. He is a most estimable and pleasant man."

# SHIPS TO BE OVERHAULED.

Those Engaged in the Maneuvers on the Eastern Coast. Upon the conclusion of the joint army

and navy maneuvers practically all the ships engaged will go to New York harbor and from time to time they will be docked and overhauled preparatory to the work in which they will be engaged during the maneuvers in the Caribbean next winter. Only a few of the ships need extensive repairs, but all of them will be better fitted for a cruise in the Caribbean after a thor-ough cleaning of their hulls in dry dock.

#### Consular Officers Recognized. The following foreign consular officers

have been recognized by the United States: John L. Borras, vice consul of Brazil, at Pensacola, Fia.; Louis Donald, vice consul of Denmark, at Mobile, for the state of Alabama; I. P. Holm, vice consul of Denmark, at Perth Amboy, for the state of New Jersey; Orel Martin Geldaracena y som reserve, and includes a tract of many free government by the people and for the people and been founded upon this conting nent only to go down in bloody wreck on the question of slavery. You saved the Union and you freed the slave, and thereby freed the slave's master from the worst of all thraidoms. You did us the save's master from the worst of struggling in a cause and for a cause and for

Striking Miners Attack Trolley Carrying Them.

CAPT. GEARHART HURT

FIVE OF THE RIOTERS UNDER to work and then disappear.

Governor White says he sends the troops ARREST.

Men at Tamaqua Are in Ugly Mood-Mines Are Starting Up.

TAMAQUA, Pa., August 28.-The first clash between the striking miners and the troops occurred this morning and as a result five prisoners are in the guard house at the 12th Regiment camp and Capt. J. Beaver Gearhart of Company F, 12th Regiment, is suffering from a wound on his shoulder made by a stone thrown by a striker.

This morning a report gained currency that the striking men were gathering in force to make a march on the No. 40 colliery, where the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is mining and cleaning coal. The colliery is at the west end of the Panther Creek valley, and the Governor's Troop was ordered to that point. Companies F and K of the 12th Regiment were placed on trolley cars and run through the valley. When the cars reached Summit Hill they were surrounded by a mob of strikers, who hurled rocks at the soldiers and called them hard names. While "Jimmy" Marteen, an Italian, was in the act of hurling a stone at a car several sol-diers jumped off and made an attempt to capture him. Marteen offered resistance and the soldiers were compelled to fix their bayonets. In the mclee which followed Marteen was slightly wounded in the left

### Start Back to Camp.

The troopers started back to camp, and as the cars rounded a curve just outside of Summit Hill, at a point where the tracks take an abrupt dip, the motorman on the first car made the discovery that the ralls had been greased. The cars were stopped and soldiers were sent ahead to place sand upon the rails. When this had been done it was possible, by moving the cars slowly, to reach Lansford in safety. A mob had gathered there and for a time it looked like riot. As the first car was passing through the mob Capt. Gearhart was struck on the right shoulder by a stone. Several soldiers jumped from the car in pursuit of the stone thrower. After an exciting scuffle they captured Joseph McCann, a young

The cars proceeded again, but had not tered, and the soldiers were again taunted and stoned. Half a dozen soldiers jumped off and captured three men, who, it is alleged, were urging the crowd to attack the roops. The men gave their names as John King, Timothy King and John Kelly. They were taken to camp at Manila Park, where, together with McCann and Marteen, they were placed under a heavy guard. The officers of the 12th Regiment all agree that the situation is serious. They say the feeling against the soldiers is very intense in Coaldale, Lansford and Summit

### Philadelphia. Troops Arrive.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., August 28.-After an uneventful journey from Philadelphia the second city troops, numbering about sixty men, arrived at the Philadelphia and Reading railway station at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The disembarkment was tion. Their first report, which has just quickly made, and at 8:30 o'clock the troopers were marching toward camp at Indian Ridge, where they are now occupying the site vacated by the governor's troop last night. The cavalry made a fine appearance as they marched down Main street, the horses showing to better advantage than any previously seen here.

### Poor Outlook at Pittston.

PITTSTON, Pa., August 28.-The chances for an early resumption of the mines in the anthracite coal fields, on the same scale as they were operated previous to the strike of the mine workers, are not very good, according to the outlook here. The superintendents of the coal companies practically admit that at the present rate there is no chance of getting all the collieries open for many weeks.

Several of the collieries have been started.

but not one is working at anything like its capacity. At each of these mines, it is admitted by the companies, they have only about 100 men at work, but the claim is made that they are getting more every day.

The collieries working are the Oxford of the People's Coal Company, the Von Storch and Dickson of the Delaware and Hudson, the Cayuga, Dodge and Hampton of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, in this city, and the Avondale of the latter company at Kingston. The normal tonnage of these mines during regular work-

While an average of 3,000 tons of mined tons per day.

#### To End the Strike. HAZELTON, Pa., August 28.-A call was

issued here today for a general convention delphia and New York, to be held in this city on September 4. It is stated that a movement will be set on foot to terminate

#### TROUBLE IN WEST VIRGINIA. Second Regiment Ordered to the New River Coal Field.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., August 28 .-Col. C. E. Morrison of this city, commanding the 2d Regiment, West Virginia National Guard, received orders this morning from Governor White calling his regiment to the New River coal fields. The officers refuse to state their destination, but it is supposed to be Red Ash, where the deputies were fired upon yesterday. The regiment is composed of nearly a thousand men and the companies are scattered at several places in the state. Huntington has three, Parkersburg two, Charleston, Milton, Ansted and Bluefield

each one company. A special train has been ordered out and the companies are assembled at their armories here awaiting further orders to move. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., August 28.—Maj. James E. Verlander of the 2d Battalion West Virginia National Guard, has received orders from Gov. White to proceed at once with the three companies of state militia here and one company at Milton to New

#### Strikers fired on the mine guards and tipple men at the Crane Creek operations today. Two guards and two strikers were killed. Several were wounded.

Several were wounded.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., August 28.—The troops ordered to the New River strike district today by Governor White will arrive there during the afternoon, establishing headquarters at Thurmond. The stuation is very acute. Sheriff Daniel, who is here today from Fayette county, says he is powerless to repress disorder and property and life are in constant danger.

powerless to repress disorder and property and life are in constant danger. Nearly everybody refuses to act as dep-uty sheriffs to assist in the eviction of striking miners, and hence the sheriff made a request for troops. Men concealed along the mountain sides fire at the guards and at the miners going

to protect life and property, but not to settle the strike. That, he says, belongs to the miners and operators. Great danger of serious outbreak is imminent in the New river fields.

### MISSIONARIES IN DANGER. Their Lives Threatened by Residents

of Cotovoi, Mexico. PLAINFIELD, Ind., August 28.-Word has been received from Everett Morgan and his wife, formerly residents of Plainfield, now missionaries at Cotovol, Mexico, that natives of that place have warned them that unless they shall leave the city by September 17 they will be put to death. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan were sent by the board of foreign missions of the western yearly meeting of the Friends. They have been at that place about a year. They, with Miss Sarah Linley, are the only Americans in the city.

Appeals for protection in their behalf have been sent to government authorities. They probably will leave the city on the date mentioned, but hope to return later.

### DUTCH STEAMER SUNK. Engineer and Nineteen Passengers

Drowned in Malaca Straits. VICTORIA, B. C., August 28.-A Singapore telegram of July 3 to the Chinese Mail says: A collison occurred in the Straits of Malaca yesterday between the Dutch mail steamer Prinz Alexander and the British steamer Ban Hin Guin. The Prinz Alexander sank and the first engineer and nineteen passengers and crew were drowned. Twenty passengers, including the captain, were saved by the Ban Hin Guin. The Ban Hin Guin, which was badly damaged, was towed into Singapore and beached.

#### FATAL FIRE IN NEW YORK FLAT. One Woman Killed and Several Others Injured.

NEW YORK, August 28.-One woman was killed and several others suffered from shock and burns as the result of a fire which started on the first floor of a fivestory flat building in West 121st street early today. The dead woman was Mrs. Eva Arendt, who lived on the fourth floor of the house. She jumped from a window and died in a hospital of her injuries. The other women who were hurt will re The money loss was \$10,000.

## CHINESE INDEMNITY.

### Distribution of the First Installment

The Department of State has decided to at once begin the distribution of the first installment of the Chinese indemnity funds amounting to about \$480,000 among the missionary societies and individuals who suffered from the Boxer uprising. The claims commission, composed of Minister Conger, Secretary Ban Bainbridge and United States Consul Ragsdale, has adopted the plan of reporting upon the merits of the claims in installments instead of making one report at the end of the investigabeen received, passes upon sixty claims out of a total of about 250. These sixty claims amount in the aggregate to about \$800,000, so the first installment of the Chinese indemnity will not be large enough to defray that total. Instead of waiting until sufficient money was at hand for this pur-pose, the acting solicitor of the department, Mr. Van Dyne, recommended that a payment of 25 per cent be made to each of these claimants immediately, and this plan has been adopted by the department. It is expected that the total of the claims allowed by the commission will amount to about \$2,500,000.

### CASE OF DR. WILSON.

#### Consul Gottschalk's Report of His Investigation.

Further and official confirmation of the report that Dr. Russell Wilson, who was supposed to have been captured and in peril of his life at Bluefields, was never actually captured has come to the State Department in the shape of a mail report, dated August 10, from Consul Gottschalk, at Bluefields. The consul tells of his earnest efforts to carry out the department's instructions to succor Wilson, then supposed ing time is 1,000 tons per day, while at present they are turning out about 300 Juan del Norte no one knew anything ous trouble between employers and men. of his capture the consul proceeded to coal is being daily prepared in the district the average for 1900, when but 176 days were worked during the year, was 28,988 taken in the battle of Bluefields in July taken in the battle of Bluefields in July A Question to Be Decided by the Civil without getting any information about Wilson. Mrs. Virginia Wilson, the doctor's mother, arrived at Bluefields August 2, and soon after received a wire from her stepson of the People's Alliance of the six anthra- at Port Limon, "Russell is safe at Bocas cite coal counties and the cities of Phila- del Toro." She expressed her gratitude for the consul's efforts and the department's good offices. The consul finally ascertained that Dr. Wilson had landed at Bluefields, but had quietly returned aboard the Pinzon to Bocas del Tore. He further found that the prisoners taken at Bluefields had not been sent to the capital city, nor had there been any talk of executing any of them.

## Personal Mention.

Mr. F. W. Palmer, the public printer, is spending a short vacation in Massachusetts. Mr. W. H. Collins, chief clerk, is acting public printer in his absence.

Mr. James D. Ritchie of Sydney, Australia, and Mr. W. P. Bryan of Chicago are at the Arlington. Mr. E. A. Moross of Detroit and Mr. Wil-

liam Mitchell of New York are at the New Mr. E. W. Cooke of New York and Mr W. Crone of Pittsburg are at the Raeigh. Mr. Robert Johnson and Mr. D. S. Moore leave tomorrow for Berkeley Springs for a

stay of several weeks.
Rev. Charles F. Winbigler, pastor of the First Baptist Church, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Samson. Mr. Winbigler will begin his pastorate here, preaching the first Sunday in October. Mr. W. F. Vance, after an extended stay

at Atlantic City, Asbury Park, Long Island and Saratoga, has returned.

J. T. Bivins, chief clerk of the internal revenue bureau, has returned to Washing-

# PLAGUE IN THE ORIENT

dress, as well as the new one.

THE STAR BY MAIL.

period can have The Star mailed to

them to any address in the United

States or Canada, by ordering it at The Star office or at any Postal Telegraph office, all of which are branch

offices of The Evening Star. Terms:

13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. IN-VARIABLY IN ADVANCE, The address may be changed as frequently as desired by giving the last ad-

Persons leaving the city for any

Epidemic of Cholera Carries Off Thousands.

### COAST CITIES STRICKEN

FOUR EUROPEANS AMONG THE VICTIMS.

Disease Extends From the Island of Java to Japan-China a Sufferer.

VICTORIA, B. C., August 28.-The epidemic of cholera is reaching alarming proportions on the other side of the Pacific, the outbreak extending further and having more victims than ever before reported. It extends from the Island of Java to Japan, and almost every city on the coast and many from the interior are affected. The disease, too, is being contracted by Europeans as well as natives. In Hong Kong, from the first of the outbreak to August 6, there had been 523 cases, six of the patients being Europeans; 511 deaths, of whom four were Europeans. In Tien Tsin the last report placed the number of cases for the year at 1,049 and 764 deaths within the city walls, and 1,015 cases and 593 deaths outside the city walls. In other places in China the proportion of cases and deaths is just as great. A dispatch says hundreds

have died in Java.

A writer from Kueli... Kwansi province, says: "I write from a city stricken with a violent epidemic of cholera. People are dying by hundreds daily. Outside the city over 1,000 have died. Whole families are reported to have died."

### Disease Works Havoc in Japan.

In Japan the disease is working fearful havoc. American engineers are in Shanghai preparing for an early start on the construction of the Canton-Hankow railway for which an American syndicate has

The Universal Gazette states that at-

tempts on the part of Great Britain and America to make foreign powers receive the Chinese indemnity on a silver basis have proved a failure and that, therefore, China has to pay her indemnity on a gold

According to a telegram from Chingsha, anti-Christian disturbances have broken out in the prefecture of Yung Chow Fu. Hu Nan province, resulting in the destruc-

tion of a chapel.

It is said that the order to Wu Ting Fang to remain in Washington was issued at the suggestion of Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai, who memorialized the throne, saying that since the appointment of Wu Ting Fang to the ministry he had done things to the great senefit of China; that, in his opinion, no other official was better qualified for the post, and that, therefore, he strong y recommended that Wu be given another term of

ministry. Storms and floods visited China and Japan during July and the early part of August. The greatest damage was by floods along the West Rivers. Several villages were entirely swept away, many persons lost their lives and thousands were rendered homeless. The water in many places reached the roofs of the houses.

# DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED.

### Conference of Machinists and Southern Railway Officials.

A delegation of machinists from the Southern railway system, with President O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists, has been in conference for several days past with the officials of the Southern Railway Company in this city, making a final adjustment of all differences existing between the company and the machinists on the system.

An agreement was reached vesterday whereby the machinists are to receive a substantial increase in wages. The apprentice system is to be regulated on a basis of one apprentice to five journeymen, and time and one-half is to be allowed for all overtime, including Sundays and holidays, Machinists who are called upon to leave their homes to go out on the road to perform work will be allowed time and onehalf from the time they leave home until

The members of the committee left for their several homes last night, highly pleased with the result of the conference, and were loud in their praises of the courteous treatment received from General

Manager Ackert and Mechanical Superin-tendent Higgins of the company. It will be recalled that the machinists were on strike along the Southern line for nearly twelve months up to May 1 of this year. The final settlement arrived at dur-

### TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.

#### Service Commission. When all the members of the civil service

commission gather in this city and meet around the board table at their office they will have a question before them calling for a decision which will prove of interest to many people in the department service in this city. This question is the interpretation that should be given to the ruling that the departments may appoint clerks temporarily, or for one month. Under this ruling a practice has grown up by which clerks when once appointed have been reappointed from month to month. Commissioner Foulke has decided that that practice is wrong and that the temporary ap-pointment must in reality cover some temporary emergency and that the appoint-ment of a clerk cannot be for more than one month in a year. If the commission sustains that view a good many clerks will of necessity be dropped from the temporary

### Naval Orders.

Commander H. Winslow, from course of instruction, Naval War College, to duty as assistant to inspector in charge of eleventh lighthouse district. Commander P. Garst, from course of in-

struction, Naval War College, to duty as assistant to inspector in charge of tenth lighthouse district. Boatswain E. H. Eycke, from New York yard to the Indiana.

Boatswain E. V. Sandstrom, from League

Island yard to the Oregon.

Boatswain H. Feehan, from the Oregon to

tember 30, hold an examination for the Manufacturing Company, Waterbury,